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From the recent report of the Public vice Commission of the Second disct we take this statement:

n 1908 the Delaware and Hudson Cor ed a bill to the commission amounting to III) for the use of an observation engine employed transporting an inspector of the commis the road of the company while engaged in in coting such road. The commission has not paid to bill and last year the company refused to procial train rates.

The state of facts here revealed will, e make no question, shake the State m end to end. It is patently a final elation of corporate insolence, arroce and shamelessness, a defiance of mandate of the sovereign people. vernors, Judges and mere legislators of course, pay their fares as is fitting, but it is time to call a halt when the evil d of the special interests is stretched orth to threaten Public Service Comsioners and their subordinates.

The impropriety on our part of makng any suggestion to the Public Service ners as to the course they and direct the Legislature to take in this emergency is manifest. The Comoners are too experienced in the matter of directing legislation to warmunt such intrusion. Yet if the thing be et amiss it may be permitted to recall the thoroughly admirable fashion in which the railroads of Europe deal with similar problem. The special trains blied to sovereigns in every civilized nation of Europe should serve as an exple to the less enlightened transportadon companies of this State.

A measure requiring each railroad each of the really important companies, poration of this State, or at least provide and hold at the call of the olic Service Commissioners a special rain with appropriately fitted private ars for each of the Commissioners, for secretaries, clerks, stenographers and inspectors, with other cars, perhaps less expensively furnished, for valets, chefs and domestic servants, uld meet the present emergency and firing inspection tours of the Commisners might be robbed of half their burdencome character.

All of this has no relation whatever to the less majesty of the Delaare and Hudson. This company bould at once be abolished, perhaps it has been; at all events, it must have ased to operate its lines, because, as he report indicates, two years have d since there has been an inspection the property by the Public Service mmissioners.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd-George.

The election in England has proceeded with remarkable evenness so far. On the third day of polling the Unionists have maintained their numerical gains, ent, excluding the Nationalists, are still and the members elected up to the presnost exactly divided between Conservatives and their opponents. The likelihood that the Nationalists may hold the alance of power accounts for the change of tactics in the middle of the battle by the Liberal leader.

Owing to the peculiarity of British lection methods, which spread the voting over weeks instead of a single day the polling in some constituencies will be held as late as January 28-the flood of campaign oratory is poured out while the voting is going on. Mr. Asquith. the cautiously omitted all reference to Ireland in his earlier electoral address, now comes out flatfooted with a decaration in favor of full home rule. To this he is forced by the necessity of hold-ing the Irish members to the agreement he made with them previous to the election. The effect on the imminent unty elections will be watched with interest, for the prejudice against Ireland is still strong with many Liberals and may be stirred disastrously for the party by this eleventh hour pronouncement.

With regard to disciplining the House of Lords Mr. Asquith seems to be a trifle premature. He is undoubtedly right in saying that the question of the relative powers of the two houses must be settled selore all other matters, for the impotence of the Liberal Ministry, with all its immense majority, arose from the rejection by the Lords of one measure of reorm after another. In the case at issue, ren should his party make good his Britan with a small parliamentary maeven the ost optimistic of Liberals. The great in rease in the Unionist vote. the election, inticates as failed to carry icates no popular indig-

ention against

counted upon to support revolutionary

No good to the Liberal cause has been mooted point in constitutional theory, the right of the crown to veto, which hitherto has been, fortunately, merely declares that if the House of Lords rejects a bill proposed by the Commons it must then be sent straight to the throne, doubtless expecting the King to act, as in the past, only through his Ministers. Even King EDWARD VII., with all his diplomacy and care to observe the conventions, would hardly permit without protest the usurpation of all the powers of Government by the majority in the House of Commons. This declaration of Radical ideals, with its suggestion that the powers of the crown will go after the powers of the Lords, seems tactless, to say the least. in the face of the confidence in the Lords shown by the increased Unionist popular vote. It may prove a boomerang at this stage of the election.

The Heirs of Hughes.

Although Governor HUGHES'S decla ration that he would not accept a renomination is barely three days old the crop of candidates for his place has already grown to notable proportions. Interesting is the equally large number of men who have been rejected by the censorious critics of present public affairs. Thus ex-Governor ODELL in the Newburgh Journal politely but with firmness dismisses the Hon. Hor-ACE WHITE and the Hon. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, shows the door less gently to the Hon. HERBERT PARSONS, the Hon. J. SLOAT FASSETT and the Hon. WILLIAM S. BENNET, and fixes upon the Republican leader in the Assembly, the Hon. EDWIN A. MERRITT. Jr., as the man of

The friends of the Governor have an utterly different opinion of the situation. Naturally every "friend of the Governor" regards himself as available. This would include HINMAN, BRACKETT, DAVENPORT and even the Hon. WILLIAM H. WADHAMS of Wadhams, whose admirers we believe already know him as "Governor." These candidacies, after all, are contributions to the humor of the situation. The two men who divide the present claims upon the Hughes title seem to be the Hon. CLARK WILLIAMS, the present State Comptroller, and the Hon. WILLIAM H. HOTCHKISS, the State Superintendent of Insurance. Each enovs the prestige of an appointment by Governor HUGHES, which is a presumptive claim to the Governor's support on

Notwithstanding ex-Governor ODELL'S summary dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor WHITE and Speaker WADSWORTH we suspect both will have strength in the next State convention. Yet the nomination of either would manifestly alienate the Hughes following, since both have opposed the Governor. That either HOTCHKISS or WILLIAMS would secure the machine support, or even appropriate the larger share of the Hughes faction, may be questioned with equal justice. The Merritt candidacy certainly falls somewhat short of impressiveness at this season of the political year. It would be unfair not to mention the aspirations of the Hon. F. nance proposing that the Buckeyes C. STEVENS, the Superintendent of Pubarn general public approbation. In lie Works. No one, we venture to say, price of peanuts in tidewater Virginia has contributed more financial support to the various Hughes affairs, from the nut is to become a luxury it is time State League to the Direct Primaries Association, than Mr. STEVENS, and, in the swirl of political economy, brayed sense, he is assuredly a preferred

Among the Republican politicians, however, the question of the next nomination seems as yet to be viewed as "purely academic." In fact, if one were to believe these statesmen, the nomination is more likely to be a matter of form than a serious proposition. For, rightly or wrongly, the Republican statesmen seem satisfied that the long promised "deluge" is at least at hand. A variety of voluntary bankruptcy seems to them the next step in Repub-

lican procedure. For ourselves, we have infinite confidence in the Hon. CHARLES F. MURPHY. the Hon. WILLIAM J. CONNERS and their only less illustrious lieutenants. They, at least, have never failed the Republican party in its hours of peril. They are still ready and able to render service. It is apparent, however, that if the Republican party cannot in the end make up its mind to be good with the Governor or wicked but effective with its ancient leaders even the Democratic party may menace it. It is equally true that the more the discussion is directed toward possible and available candidates the less pleasing the prospect becomes. As we have said before, however, we are still satisfied that any party opposed by MURPHY and CONNERS must succeed, even when led by WOODRUFF and BARNES.

Our optimism, however, is predicated upon the conviction that within a reasonable period of time prominent tion, its own best excuse so long as it Republicans will abandon the injurious and dangerous practice of telling the peanuts on the public way and let the truth about each other. The distressing inclination of the public to believe both sides is manifestly damaging. The more we consider the Republican candidates presented as available to make the cam- they must remember that the city has paign to succeed Governor Hughes the more thoroughly convinced are we that the time has come to pause in the use after its blossom it goes into the mould of vitriol and substitute a prolonged ap- to fructify, but it comes to town to end plication of cologne.

The modesty of the Democratic Governor of Indiana, the Hon. THOMAS R.

omises, home rule could never pass Marshall, and his homespun ways Lords. How Mr. Asquith, however, favorably impressed simple observers MARSHALL, and his homespun ways ope to bring about a revolution in when he visited Washington a few days stitution that affects all Great since. "A plain, old fashioned Jeffersonian Democrat," said the hopeful ones, which the chief ingredient is Nothing is so rare in Washington as a the body Irish members, must puzzle Democratic Governor from a Northern State, and when one comes to town he is at once made a candidate for the Presidency. A tactless member of Congress who introduced TOM MARSHALL

ished by him not to do it again. "I would have you understand, gentlemen," said No good to the Liberal cause has been done by the violent language and socialistic leanings of Mr. LLOYD-GEORGE, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He now "A candidate ought to have his light."

The Governor, "that my lightning rod is not up." Whereupon Cullor of Inpoley of canal improvement in this State. even taught Rechester how to gray for canal feat, though in vain.—Suffale News. the Governor, "that my lightning rod Chancellor of the Exchequer. He now "A candidate ought to have his lightsuggests the settlement of another ning rod up all the time if he wants to get hit." To which TOM MARSHALL, who was not born yesterday:

"In my boyhood days out in Indiana I used to a subject for academic discussion. He go to the county fair to see the races. There had a horse that he was very proud of. Long before the races started he would put this horse on the track and trot him up and down for the edification of the grand stand. The result was that when the races actually began his old plug

> It was a shame to play Boswell to Mr. MARSHALL. The story going the rounds lows down his reputation for humility He is exposed as an alert, receptive candidate with his wireless battery in full peration. No Indiana politician ever vas modest, backward or unsophistieated. And it may be doubted whether TOM MARSHALL is an old fashioned Jeffersonian Democrat: rather is he a Bryan Democrat with testamentary hopes. Tom does not want to be "left behind at the quarter stretch.'

The Return of Josephus.

Our ever lovely, loving and beloved contemporary the Raleigh News and Observer is enriched by a letter from which we honor ourselves and bless our eaders by taking a pearl or two:

There is one man in the United States who has lived 500 years ahead of his time for the glory f man, the benefit of his country, and the helpe of his God. That man is PINCHOT, the conservaor and protector of the best endowments to our ountry by the creator of all.

It may not be now, but it will be in the som ime hereafter that the people of this countr will applaud PINCHOT as a greater man than

"Let us elect PINCROT our next President, cu he lines fine between graft and honesty."

The letter is signed "A. V. DOCKERY," but its critical spirit, its restraint and moderation of tone, bewray its author to the expert Josephite. Mr. "Dock-ERY" is Mr. DANIELS. He has left Bryan Lodge, too long the hermitage where his mighty heart has pined for Dollar BILL, whose Secretary of War he was to have been. He has found his health again and a new hero. News of joy for North Carolina, for all us Josephites, for a nation that reveres him, for a world from which he has exiled himself too long. All gracious omens smile upon his return from the Dismal Swamp. No one of the million hands stretched out to him in fervid welcome will be dearer, we'll be bound, than that of our good friend MANGUM PENCE STAMPS of Charlotte, who greets the prodigal with this artless, touching art:

Tour absence filled with grief us, JOSEPHUS! Come back and king and chief us.

Though BRYAN be a 'dead one,' you still shall ! our head one. Shall boss and hold in flet us.

JOSEPHUS!" It is worth while to leave your people for a season if you can be hymned like this on your homecoming.

Even Goobers Go Up.

The day which brings the news of the introduction of a self-denying ordiabstain from meat tells us that the continues to move upward. If the peathat something be done. Caught in between the upper millstone of supply and demand's nether stone, necessaries have become arrogant luxuries and the former luxuries have become specimens to be treasured in museums. We have learned to do without; we have been accumulating stores of merit by controlling appetite; a moral exercise.

But at the goober we make our last stand. What, we ask, is to become of the drama? What shall be the cold verdict of the top gallery without the mellowing oils of Arachis hypogæa masticated with a wide swathe of the jaw and punctuated by the crackling of the hulls under foot? Panem et circenses-that shows how little JUVENAL knew of the popular delights, nucem et circenses in our golden age which has held the

peanut best of fruits What we ask shall await the reveller then the revel has undergone its sudden oss of charm at the beginning of the nomeward way, obvious though devious? Certain schools of interpretation sing the praises of the coffee bean for a disguise. Calamus has its advocates, so the orris root, so the clove. Well, take your choice, they're all to be found just the last thing before you go out. But how explain the disguise? The cloak but reveals the savors of the bowl whose flowing you fain would hide. Our faith is in the peanut, fresh roasted, five a bag, and dump them loose in your overcoat pocket. A disguise which really masks the emanations of the joy that is past, a disguise that needs no explanashall remain the freeman's right to eat shucks fall where they may.

The right of the freeman to his peanu must remain unimpaired. We are proud of our farmers and their prosperity, but some rights which must and shall be respected. The peanut loves the soil: its days in urban nights. This is a commerce which will brook no restraint. If this thing goes on we shall welcome a great, a victorious, national party whose platform shall contain but a single plank, 'Fresh roasted, five a bag."

Seldom has the marble hearted flend done fouler work than to raise up in West Virginia and in the person of one of her Republican Representatives in Congress a man wicked and rash enough to aspire to the seat of the Hon. NATHAN BAY SCOTT in the Senate. We will not name now that rash and wicked scorner of the joy and the hope of West Virginia. Remorse may yet the peers that can be in that character was severely admon- helds out to burn. Besides, his case will

be attended to by the Hon STEPHEN

We are sorry rather than surprised that our friend finds prayer so obnoxious.

Does the cheerfulness which the Wick edest Man in Washington shows about choosing his successor as Republican Speaker of the next House indicate his belief that the next House will not a Republican Speaker?

Governor Hudges is the most consistent m who has appeared in the politics of this St within our memory.—The Hon. William Barn A feeling tribute!

We admire the spirit, if not always the agacity, of the insurgents, but we som times wonder whether a less red headed leadership—duumvirate' is perhaps the word-wouldn't be better for them.

Nobody has anything to fear from them They are only megaphones. Still, it is Mr. RAINET's specialty to convict inno-

I shall be giad to appear before any properly appointed committee and substantiate any authentic statement that I have made.—The Hon. BENN CONORE.

An admirably conservative pledge!

Count ZEPPELIN is planning a monster airsi capable of carrying 300 persons and which it proposed to use in a passenger service to be estallished between Hamburg and London.—Despatrom Cologne.

If this had come out last week could have saved the Liberals

AMERICAN SHIPS.

is the Flag, Once Known on Every Sea in Every Port, to Disappear?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, reported only last week, "During 1907 and 1908, two years, there was not an American passenger or freight steamer in a Chilean port," yet we are selling Chile \$7,500,000 worth of year and buying \$18,000,000 worth. Our present trifling oceangoing marine is

Totals. 878,523

As far back as 1843 we had a greater (900. (71) oceangoing tonnage than now engage n our then limited foreign trade, less than a in our then limited foreign trade, less than a fourteenth of what it is now. By 1850 our yearly foreign trade tonnage in ships had risen to 1,439,694, with a total yearly foreign trade of \$317,000,000. Now, 1809, we have 561,171 less tonnage and nearly ten times as much foreign trade, and so it has gone on, year after year. It is only two or three years ago that our Consul at the great port of Odeesa, Russia, was obliged to humiliatingly report:

merchant marine increased from 1,430,690 to 2,435,894 tons, an increase in the ten year of over 1,000,000 tons; from that year it be gan to go down, with but few fluctuation in its downward progress. Here is the downward record progress.

Is there anything for an American to groud of in that record, or in this?

Foreign \$2.387 263 073 \$233 017 440 There is a 10 to 1 shot the wrong way (for us). And so it has been for very many years—only 7 to 10 per cent. of American foreign commerce carried in American vessels.

In only four years, 1903 to 1909, the tonnast engaged in our coasting trade has in-

In only long year coasting trade has innage engaged in our coasting trade has increased from 5,441,888 to 6,651,042 tons, a gainof 1,000,154 tons, or 130,631 tons more increase than the total tonnage '878,523' of
our entire occangoing marine.

The facts, and they defy contradiction,
speak volumes as to the duty of the House
of Representatives at this present session of
Congress.

WALTER J. BALLAED.
LOS ANGELES, Cal., January 13.

HARD TIMES ON THE COAST. An Eastern Man Lured to California

Home a Warning. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Every spring and fall the railroad companies advertise golden opportunities in the Far West and offer low excursion rates. Only a few victims are fortunate enough to be able to pay the full fare back after a hopeless struggle to obtain employment. right after the panic and found the streets prevailed in Portland, and worse in San Francisco. We are now in 1910, and to judge from the reports of a boom in the East the West ought to have received a share of the prosperity. I have travelled down the coast from Seattle to San Francisco, and the conditions I find, especially in San Francisco, beggar description. No work or prospects of work for the most accomplished and willing, the same gangs of idle and hungry men walking the streets. Robberies and holdups are committed boldly in broad daylight in the centre of the business district. To all this misery and suffering is added an extremely cold and disagreeable winter. Business men admit having had very little to do, hardly enough to meet office expenses.

The sooner the people of the East realize that their golden opportunities are right at their own door the better:

W. M. Hendrick.

San Francisco, January 13.

Comfort for Corns.

Comfert for Corns.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: in 1870 women crooked themselves in a hideous shape fashionable as the "Grectan bend." A shoe of the day got the same name doubtless because it was equally hideous and misshapen. This shoe was a most effective breeder of corns and the crop I got then stayed with me nearly forty years. No chiropodist, and I've tried a hundred, gave more than temporary relief, and finally I took my feet in my own hands, with such satisfactory results that I feel it a duty to confide in others. My treatment was simply to pollsh off the corn and dead skin with the sandpaper provided for manicures, following this with a gentle massage with cold cream. This I did daily at first, and gently where the corn was painful, and later have been where the corn was painful, and later have been able to keep my feetin good order by attending to them thus once or twice a week. For years my feet were a torment to me save only for two or three days after an hour with a chiropodist, while latterly I have not known what it was to be pained

Jewett City Stands by New York: TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Before your, correspondent "T. W. W." spends too much time criticising New York's aidewalk "rubes" he had better take a trip to Boston and spend a couple of hours on Washington sireet, say from 11 to 1 o'clock, watching foot traffic there. We may come to the conclusion that little old New York JEWETT CITT, Conn., January 18. A. A. Young.

CONTREAL, Canada, January 16.

Col. Jim Gray's Useful Discoveries About the

From the Atlanta Journal. useful discovery, as for instance Sir Humphry Davy, or who distinguishes himself in literature, as Sir Conan Louyie, or who through any merit of his own rises to real eminence, generally receives

A Bryaniae's Luck. From the Columbia State: | Three kings usually make a full house.

PARTY DISCIPLINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The reported attitude of the President in regard to the requirements of the last Chicago Republican national platform and to the bestowal by him of offices, contracts and patronage as asked by Republican Congressmen, seems to be what it would be if that platform contained a plank something like this:

We expect and require the candidate for the office of President nominated therefor by this convention, if he shall be elected and inducted into that office. to interpret our platform, demand its execution by Congress as thus inter-preted, and withhold appointments and all Executive patronage from each and every Republican Congressman who shall refuse to pledge himself to vote for such bills as our President shall decide that our platform demands.

Perhaps party discipline requires such bedience of the Bresident by Republican members of the Senate and House chosen by Republican constituencies and professing loyalty to the national platform of their party.

A member of the House represents only his district; a member of the Senate represents the State whose Legislature elected him; but the President represents the people, or rather the Republicans, of all the States certainly of the States roting for him in the electoral college.

The President, under a system of gov ernment by party, must embody party prerogative. He is probably the instrument of Republican party discipline, the organ of the party's will, the director of its policy. Patronage is his weapon of power. He is the national party boss, written with a very big "n." Somebody must interpret and enforce the party platform and maintain party discipline. The power to bestow executive offices and patronage is his "instrumentality." To be sure, that not only sounds like Marcy's dictum that 'to the victors belong the spoils," but makes the President supreme over new laws when his party controls both branches of Congress. That does not seem in a constitutional sense to be quite the thing, but what can be done? Shall the President permit the G. O. P. to drift helplessly, the jest of the Bryan minority, because of dissension among its members over the meaning of the national platform regarding the tariff, or merce, or anything else?

Take for example the plank regarding the Sherman law of 1890:

The Republican party passed the Sherman antitrust law over Democratic opposition and en forced it after Democratic dereliction. It has been a wholesome intrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless Administration. But expe-rience has shown that its effectiveness can be trengthened and its real objects better attained

What do those words mean, and what lid the Chicago convention intend by them? The anti-trust law must be amended, said the party; but what shall the amendments contain? They can only, says the platform, be applied to "corporations" engaged in "interstate commerce. That is the first requirement. corporations to be regulated must have both "power and opportunity to effect monopolits." Which and where are such corporations"? Somebody must identify them. Why not the President? Some body must formulate the "amendments." Why not the President, and why may not he compel their insertion in the statute book as sent from the office of the Attorney-General, threatening Republicans in Congress with loss of patronage if they hold back the needed support? Such a rule reads and sounds strangely in a republic. but what if it does? The insurgents must be made to feel that during four years at G. O. P. least "The party; it is me!" WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19.

BUENOS AYRES.

is Now the Fourth City in the Western Hemisphere. From Dally Consular and Trade Reports

ecording to the census taken on October 22, 1909, the population of the city of Bueno was 1,189,662, an increase since the census taken on September 18, 1904, of 238. Ayres continues to be the largest Latin American city, the largest city south of the equator and the fourth city in the two Americas, being only exceeded by New York, Chicago and Philadelphia.

If Buenos Ayres maintains the rate of increase of the period 1904-1909 for the next few years, it will contain 1,300,000 pe on January 1, 1911, and 2,400,000 in 1924. As the increase, however, is constantly on January 1, 1911, and 2,400,000 in 1924. As the increase, however, is constantly growing greater, even larger figures may be expected, though a slowly increasing factor may slightly counterbalance this—the development of the city of Bahla Blanca. Hitherto Buenos Ayres has been the only port of arrival for all the immigrants coming from Europe, who are just beginning to land at Bahla Blanca. This has been one of the main reasons why Buenos Ayres is so much larger than other Argentine cities, Rosario, the next largest, having 174,000 people, or slightly less than one-seventh of the population of the capital, and why it is also the main distributing and manufacturing centre. Every other country of settlement has had at least two separate ports for the reception and distribution of immigrants, while Argentina has only had Buenos Ayres. Though the development of Bahla Blanca must of necessity be gradual for several years to come, its natural harbor and other advantages may in twenty or thirty years make it a most formidable rival to the capital, from which it has already wrested the right to be called the greatest wheat shipping port of South America.

Holly Leaf Substitutes for Tea. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was much urprised at reading in THE SUN of January 15 chipping from the Westminster Gazette with curious misstatements about the leaves and ber-ries of the holly family, liex sp. As to the berries I know nothing, but the leaves of Hex paraguay ensis are the mate which in most of South Amer-ica displaces the true tea made from the leaves of Camellia theifera. The Comanches and other Texan Indians are credited with having mad and drunk a tea from the leaves of liez cassine, a native helly. FREDERIC CHISOLM. WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18.

Priscian in Hoboken.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It was printed of a new Paris hospital: "It will be in charge of American surgeons." This usage is common. For example, "The vessel was in charge of Captain Brown"; "The building was in charge of lish't it wrong? Wouldn't it be correct to say:
"Captain B. had charge of the vessel"; "American
surgeons will have charge of the hospital"; "the

watchman had charge of the building"? How can an "inanimate" bave charge of an "ani-HOBOREN, N. J., January 19.

Typographical Accuracy. From the London Chronicle.

Blue books have a reputation for typographical

couracy almost equal to that of the famous clarendon Press, which is said to offer a guines reward for the detection of a single printers error in the editions of the Holy Scriptures. A "cancel" note just received fram the King's printers shown forms us that in a chart attached to the "Arm; Medical Report for 1908" there is a mi

Anti-Post Binding Laws.

From the Shanghat Mercury.

A certain official has politioned the Board of Education to draw up the regulations for awarding and inflicting fines on the foot binding females

THE COMFORTING SHAWL.

ries of the Old Days When It W

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: sassing of the shawl! Do old and even younger men no longer draps the shawi over their shoulders? Alas, I fear it is almost true. But what a pity, and what almost true. But what a pity, and what memories the thought awakens! A few ancient citizens, it is true, here and there still fondly cling to this dignified and comforting habiliment. In this frost congealed town may be seen almost any day a dignified canon trudging sturdily through the snowdrifts to his lectures, muffied in a shawl. If impious youth whose memories carry them not back to the good old days smile indulgently at this daily manifestation, then there is many another who is

tion, then there is many another who is

erable and godly gentleman, for there com swiftly a hundred memories of a quarte

of a century or more ago.

When we made our annual winter visit to grandfather up in Ontario every gentleman wore a shawl; creations of purest wool, deftiy made by loving hands, straight from fleeces grown on the backs of our own sheep, spun into wool very likely by grandmother herself, and dyed with sterling homemade herself, and dyed with sterling homemade dyes. From over no mercer's counted came those shawis. They were a product of home; they were no affectation. Their use was founded upon a real necessity, and their wearers were men of sound common sense. The older men properly chose colors befitting their years and station but the younger men allowed their fanct to run to gayer lives. In some of those shawis made by sweethearts for the gay young blades of the day it seemed indee as if rays of pure white light had been blasted by the spectroscope and shed upon the fine two of the inevitable colors of the rainbow.

the fine wool the inevitable colors of the rainbow.

Then there was a sort of modified shaw! for us boys, a great enveloping muffler, no longer seen, more's the pity! When we went out for sleigh rides, how tenderly and skilfully grandmother wound those wonderful mufflers about us! And when we returned to the old stone house at dark, what strange and vivifying hot drinks warmed our souls! If I remember correctly a dash of some old cherry brandy, made right there like everything else that was used by the family, found its way into the steaming goblet. "It won't hurt the lad," said grandfather in answer to a feeble protest made by a stern looking man in derical dress—"a teetotal fellow," who was looked upon as an odd man indeed in those days.

But the shawl! Well, it was one of a hundred good things in its time. With it have gone pleasures which the rising generation may read of but can never know. The shawl stands for good old times when life was simple, straightforward, true; when

ties and traditions.
So it is good to see the reverend and godly old canon with his shawl wending his long way daily to his appointed task, uncomplaining, and I am sure with a light burning within which cheers his soul as the sight of him and his shawl cheers mine. I wish him the compliments of the season.

LENNOXYILLE, P. Q., January 15.

THE BEART UNTRAVELLED.

in Exile Yearns for New York After Wan dering 16,000 Miles.

now pursued my peaceful way for 18,000 niles. Upon my arrival at Shanghai I ound a bundle of Suns, in which I have read all the news of civilization. In the course of my journey I have passed through the perils of the elements on the Pacific: I have stood at the edge of the crater of the volcano of Kilauea in the Hawaiian Islands watching with wonder the heiling and seathing mass of five and the boiling and seething mass of fire and flame at my very feet, into which I was saved from falling by the merest chance; saved from falling by the merest chance; I was marconed for three days on one of the Admiralty Islands, and had one continual attack of goosefiesh from the fear of being eaten by the cannibals or dying of starvation: I have seen the enlightened Philippines and the darkest Filipinos, as well as the fiercer Moros in their barbaric state: I have passed through the mimic warfare of battle mactice with the Pacific fiest and for days have listened to the roar of ten inch, three inch and rapid fire guns; I have had an involuntary bath in the Pasig River; I have escaped hookworm and choiera, pellagra de foie gras to poi, canvas bacares de foie gras to poi, canvas bacad dog, pomegranates, persimmons cocoanuis, and have dined all the way in the Governor's Palace to the Silver lar. I have just returned to the hotel in the old native city of Shanghal after messing the beheading of thirteen thieves

om the old name of thirteen itnessing the beheading of thirteen itnessing the beheading of thirteen a pleasant sight!

The more I see other places the more my heart hungers for Printing House Square and the Great White Way.

PISISTRATUS PIFCAPILLY.

The Undertakers' Licensing Law. To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: In The Sun of January 16 is a somewhat misleading heading. "Embalmers' Law No Good: the Ordinary Plain Undertaker Can Go Abead."

Undertaker Can Go Ahead."
Just the opposite is the case, for the law licensing embalmers of the State of New York continues to be good and was not questioned in the case of William A. Ringe, reported in Tus Sun. Another saw, relating to the licensing of undertakers, was involved in this decision. While the court holds that the law in question was defectively drawn and therefore unconstitutional, the administrator and therefore unconstitutional, the presciple of this law was upheld, for the court plainly says in the decision rendered that the business of undertaking, which is so closely related to the health and welfare of the community, may be regulated by the Levislature the same as

it required an undertaker to be an embalmer; that it required him also to serve continuously for three years without interruption (as the act was construed by the court) before he could obtain his edied in a new act which is being perthe Legislature immediately.

The Court of Appeals was emphatic in its opin-

ion that the profession of an undertaker as well as that of an embainer had a direct and important bearing upon the public welfare when it said:
"We sustain the authority of the Legislature to pass a statute to license and regulate the business eneral welfare of the State." NEW YORK, January 19.

The Demand for Quicker Snow Removal. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The comments of Mr. John S. Seymour criticising what I suggested in my letter to THE SUN in reference to metting the city's snow seem to me to be a little too scientific to be of any avail in determining what is best to be done to secure the removal of the anow from our streets. What the problem requires is good plain, prac-

What the problem requires is good plain, practical sense. It is safe to say that not another city in the world would permit the wasteful extravagance that is exhibited here. Some other scheme should surely be devised than the primitive plan we have adopted of carting the snow long distances and dumping it. The removal of the anow from the streets of this city is a figantic propertialing. The right way to handle the snow undertaking. The right way to handle the anow is to get busy during the storm, and not wait until we are snowed under before commencing oper ilons. Then again, when the snow becomes mass of filthy ice, requiring the use of picks breakly up, its removal is a very slow process. I hope the agitation of this impor will be kept up until it results in the adoption some plan for snow removal that will prove advantage to our city.

What of the phrases, long decayed,
Of paleologic pedigree,
Musty, mouldy, frazzled and frayed—
A doddering, dusty company!
What shall be done with them? say we;
And east and west our readers have. Ballade of the Cannery.

"Grilled" and "lauded" and "scored" (
"Common or garden variety."
"Wave of crime" and "reform crusade
"Along these lines" and "it seems to a
"Noted savant," "I fall to see,"
The "groaning board" of the "banquet
Masonjar 'em in "ghoulish glee"—
Into the brine go one and all.

"Succulent bivalves," "trusty blade,"
"Last analysis," "practical-ly,"
Lone highway, an" and "fusiliade,"
Millionaire broker and clubman, "g,
"in reply to yours," cas such things to
Sounded the keynote" or "trumpet of
Can 'em, pickie em, one, two, three—
Into the brine go one and all.

TOBACCO.

to the Pure Food Law? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is

doubtless within the province of the Government to protect its people from trusts or combinations that are formed solely for the purpose of extortionate demands in the necessities of life. The very exist-ence of all human life depends for sustanance on milk, meat, bread, &c., and the operations of human activity on oil and nto an entirely different category. It is luxury, pure and simple. N There is no standard price such as obtains in milk, and no

one man may indulge in the luxury of fifty cent cigar or cigarette, or a five cen or one cent article. Whichever it may be it is a luxury, and the question concerning Whichever it may be all fours with questions o life necessity, and therefore its treatment by the Government should be radically different and the prosecution of the cigarette trust must rest on other grounds than It is not wrong, either in morels or

for a cigarette manufacturer in the extreme of such ability as the Creator has given him to extend his business activities by purchasing all the factories of others that his capital will permit; neither is it wrong in morals or law for the manufacturer of a given grade of cigarettes to piedge hi retailer to sell it at a certain price. The

NEW YORK, January 19 THE CORRA.

the Mongoose Conquers the Most

HOLAS COUNDOURIS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read the account in THE SUN of the operazoo with considerable interest, for during my extended residence in India I became very familiar with these venomous reptiles At the present time there is a standing reward in that country of many thousands

reward in that country of many thousands of rupees for a cure for the cobra bite.

Cobras were pretty constant boarders in our bungalow, and our only assurance of protection was found in the fact that they fied from the light and dreaded any kind of noise. If we knew that a cobra was in the house we poured boiling water into the hole and there was an end of him. The cobra bits is always fatal. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have cobra bite is always fatal. One evening after dark a clerk in the telegraph office walked out in the garden and trod on a cobre, which bit him in the ankle and he was dead in less than an hour. The poison went like an electric shock through his body.

I had a friend commanding a regiment of Bengal cavalry who prided himself on his nerve. He had stood on the top of a church spire, and he could seize a cohra at the back of the neck and hold him tight. He even taught his wife to do it. But the General commanding the station ordered as mongoosewall, or that he is not quickly
affected by the poison of the snake, is altogether a misconception. The mongoose
conquers his adversary and escapes being
struck entirely by quickness and skill.

NEW YORK, January 19.

CITY LABORERS. Few Cases of Overwork Observed by

A typical day's work was reported by the in-vestigators for a gang under Timothy J. Fentos, foreman of the district southwest of State and Thirty-minth streets. It was under active charge of Patrick Fenton and its re 8:30 A. M.—Two men arrive.

9:00 A. M .- Third man arrives

9:30 A. M .- First two men go to a sale

10:00 A. M.—Third man goes into anothe 10:10 A. M.—First two change saloons. 10:15 A. M.—Third man changes saloon.

11:30 A. M .- Quit for luncheon in a saloon 1:50 P. M .- Start work again. 2:00 P. M.-Team returns

On the same day another investigator watched On the same day another investigator watches a gang of five men. One of them quit work for the day at 9:05 A. M. The remainder knocked off for dinner at 11:16 A. M. and returned to work at 1:26 P. M. At 3:35 P. M. they hid their tools in a vacant building and dispersed for home at 3:45. The next day an investigator was with another gang in a different part of the city. He reached it about the lime the tool wagon arrived, though apparently from the condition of one of the method.

apparently from the condition of one of the men pers the gang had been in the neighborne time. Its time card was: 9:50 A. M.-Tool wagon arrives. One labor ther laborers.

10:00 A. M.—Intoxicated laborer put on wagon

kes laborer inside. 10:30 A. M.—Driver leaves with wagon

11:18 A. M.—Two laborers emerge from saloon 11:20 A. M.—All stop work for dinner in saloon

2:36 P. M.—Return from saloon arm in arm ne falls saleep on sidewalk.

3:06 P. M.—Start "stalling" at work.

3:48 P. M.—Man on sidewalk wakes up.

3:30 P. M.—All put their tools in rear of house

ad start he According to the observations made by the nvestigators 11:20 A. M. was the usual time for

uncheon, 1:35 for starting work in the afternoon and 3:30 for finishing the day. One gang was officed which earried a bucket back and forth that it quit work at 1:50 P. M.

Vodka in Russia. From Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

There were in Russia in 1908 2,676 vodka breferies, one fiscal spirit distillery and 43 sections of the same, 511 private distilleries, 25 reserve stores and 27,602 shops for the sale of vodka. The total amount of vodka solid during the year will 232,613,862 gallone, a consumption of 1.66 gallone per capita. The total sales were 2,355.75 gallone less than in 1907. The revenue and espenditures were as follows: Revenue, 3365,018,486.

is less than in 1907. The revenue and estures were as follows: Revenue, \$365,015,458 ditures, \$102,726,606; net revenue, \$262,286. The revenue and expenditures of dens-uralized vodks were as follows: Revenue, 31.278/ 136; expenditures, \$1,106,228; net revenue, \$165.911. The Wisdom of the Serpent. From a Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Kerr of Chicago.
The serpent tempted the woman not because she was the weaker, but because she was the leader not because of her subordination, but on account of her superiority. She was the stronghold of the

not because of her subordination, but on the of her siperiority. She was the stronghold of the fortress, and to win her was to win all.

She held the key to the situation. She was the keeper of the castle. Where she led for good of evil the man would follow!

The Sabes in the Wood had just been lost.
"Drat conservation," they cried.
Herewith they louged for a nice open plain.